

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.

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THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

A NOTICE of this important exhibition was advertised a few weeks ago in this paper. We think highly of this enterprise. Indeed, we like any thing which will bring out the farm stock of our country into friendly competition and rivalry for excellence. This is called a "National Show." That is to say, the enterprising farmers of Clark county, Ohio, made up their minds to have a cattle show open to the whole United States, and so advertised the public, and the officers of the United States Agricultural Society, whose head quarters are at Washington, have adopted the proposed Springfield exhibition as their own, with a view of adding to its renown, and making it more general than it could have been under local auspices. The amount to be expended in premiums is large—about six thousand dollars; the highest prizes to be \$300, and others in proportion; and all, we believe, bestowed on cattle of improved breeds.

This is a most liberal and patriotic proposition from a single county; which by the way, agriculturally, is one of the richest in Ohio, and should be liberally responded to by the stock breeders of other States. Ohio has now a large number of what *ought to be* among the best cattle in existence; for within the last two years the breeders have imported scores of Short-horns, which were selected from the best herds in Great Britain. So have the Kentuckians, who boast in no measured terms of possessing a country, the very "paradise of Short-horns." Our own State, New-York, has imported largely in various breeds of cattle, sheep and swine; and among them, animals of reputation and excellence, which have left no superiors behind them, even in England. The Springfield Exhibition now gives a great opportunity for the pick of all these cattle importations, (nothing but *neat* cattle are to be shown,) as well as native-bred stock, to meet in rivalry and comparison of their several merits.

The time appointed—25th October—is propitious. The local shows will all be over. The season will be cool and comfortable; and the cattle can be transported without risk of overheating or surfeit. The communications from other States to Springfield are all the way by railroad, and lake and river navigation by steam-boat, each and all of them rapid and commodious. There can be no good reason then, why the show should not draw from a wide territory,

and embrace many exhibitors with a large aggregate of stock. It should, indeed, be a vast gathering of the substantial stock breeders and farmers of all the States, where they can interchange opinions, become acquainted with each other, and establish an intercourse which will be beneficial and lasting in its influences. The chief difficulty hitherto in the way of intercourse between the farmers of our different States, has been the want of a common ground and a common cause for meeting together, comparing notes, and ascertaining what they could learn of each other for mutual benefit. An event like this proposed at Springfield, opens the way for every man to throw away his prejudices against other States and other people, if he unfortunately have such, and open an intercourse which may become as agreeable as an enlightened and a generous heart could desire; and we trust that so favorable an opportunity will be embraced. Nor do we purpose to confine this gathering to stock breeders alone. Farmers in all variety of productions in the Northern and Middle States; the cotton and sugar planters of the South—every man who derives his support from the soil has, or should have, a direct interest in promoting the success of a display like this.

Although our farmers have recently shown an increased spirit in the improvement of their domestic stock, compared with the whole stock of the country, the infusion, as yet, of *really improved* animals, is scarcely perceptible. A few enterprising men have done nobly for the country, and we trust, in the result, for themselves, by introducing on their farms fine stock, either by importations direct from abroad, or the descendants of imported animals from other sections of the United States. This is always done at great expense of money and time, and is never properly appreciated by those who are likely to be the most benefitted—the immediate neighbors of those who take such pains. Indeed, if there be a thankless benefit in the whole agricultural world, it is that which is conferred by him who introduces good stock into a farming neighborhood hitherto without them. Usually he has been the butt of ridicule and derision to the ignorant boors around him. This, however, is getting better than it has been. Ignorance is getting cowed and skulking, while intelligence and liberality are taking the field in success and triumph.

The cattle shows throughout the country, this year, promise unequalled success in the excellence of their exhibitions. The spirit of our agricultural people has increased with the price of agricultural products. They can *afford* to be spirited and liberal; and we trust that the results of the multitude of gatherings to be held during the two coming months, will show a tri-

umph of skill and industry such as has never been witnessed in this country.

The proposed National Show at Springfield, Ohio, is an evidence of the growing liberality of agricultural men. It comes from the right quarter. The Western States are now, as they will always continue to be, the stock growing districts of the United States. They are full of broad, rich lands, inexhaustible in fertility, and possessed of every needful resource to support a dense and vigorous population. Herds and flocks, wide-stretching pastures and meadows, great fields of grain of every kind, must spread over its interminable prairies and openings, take the place of its vast wooded solitudes, and sweeten into life its sluggish swamps and marshes, and with a rapidity, too, more like dream than reality. Success, then, and the full measure of it, to the great Springfield Cattle Show! We advise all who can go, to attend it. If nothing unforeseen takes place, we intend to make a fraction of the number.

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1854.

SINCE I last wrote you, the annual Show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society of England, and the Royal Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland have been held, the former at Ripon, England, and the latter at Berwick-upon-Tweed. I attended both, and meant to have given you a few particulars of their character ere this, but a pressure of engagements has prevented.

At the Yorkshire Show the display of horses, cattle, and pigs, was very good. Of the former, I noticed a number of very choice animals. The "Father of the Turf," "St. Bennett," and others, of the best blooded stock, attracted general admiration. These horses have taken prizes innumerable. The assortment of agricultural and draught horses was highly creditable. As at the great show of the Royal Society at Lincoln, of which I gave you some time since brief account, the large dray horses took the lead. Many of them were as well developed as any nags that I remember to have ever put my eyes upon. Nearly two hundred horses were entered upon the competitors' list, of which seven were hunting stallions, twenty-two coach stallions, seven roadsters, and the balance agricultural stallions and mares, foals, &c., for hunting and posting. A premium of \$100 was given for best stallion for agricultural purposes, "to attend at Ripon on every market-day for the season of 1855, and to travel in the district." A good inducement to the breeding of good market horses—a variety much needed in the States, and towards the supply of which some measures should be taken. I really think that the improvement of the agricultural horses

of the States is of great importance. We have fast horses, and handsome horses, but for bone and sinew, and the necessary qualifications for service, our horses are in the main still deficient. The general use of oxen and mules, at the best ungain and awkward animals, proves this to be true.

The Short-horns were the dominant cattle at Ripon. Indeed, as I have before said, they take the precedence over all other species throughout England. There were forty-three full bred bulls on exhibition, varying in age from five months to five years. Of cows, heifers, and small calves, a good variety.

The Leicester, or long-wooled sheep, took the lead. There were thirty-three shearling rams, and all very good. A premium of \$100 was given for the best. The South-down sheep were well represented, though apparently counted a second-rate species. Several specimens of the Black-faced Scotch, or Highland sheep, attracted attention. Perhaps the feature of the show was the admirable display of pigs. Yorkshire has long maintained a high reputation for extraordinary swine, and the pens at Ripon were well calculated to sustain that reputation. One hundred and thirty pens of superb pigs would gain attention any where. Of the large and unprofitable breeds, there were a number of unusually promising specimens, but the small breeds were in the ascendant, and I noticed that they were mostly reared in Yorkshire. The mammoth porkers can never become popular. Breeders love the snug-built Suffolk, Berkshire, or even the Yorkshire, far more. A pig, like a pocket-book, should be small and fat, rather than great and gaunt. The little suckers, say eight weeks old, were being sold at from five to eight guineas each. Speculation prices certainly.

In the poultry line the display was most extensive; but by no means choice. The north of England supports fewer chicken fanciers than the south and west. There appeared 230 coops, Dorking and Black Spanish leading off, followed by Cochins, Games, and Pheasants, a few Bantams, very good, and good geese and ducks, with a number of pens of turkeys.

The agricultural implements, &c., &c., I need not allude to, nothing very novel being on the ground. I would give other details, of flax, wool, &c., but you will perhaps prefer to hear of the Highland Show.

Berwick-upon-Tweed is not purely a Scotch town, though claimed as such. Its extreme southern position, undoubtedly served to render the show less complete than it would have been had it been held at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or even at Aberdeen or Inverness.

A commodious plot of ground was enclosed on the green, east of the town, and on the banks of the cold German Ocean, and though it was but the 8d of August, the air wore a Novemberish chill. The whole town assumed a holiday appearance, and the crowds of lads and lasses, with laughing faces, and the many stout, hearty farmers and shepherds, wrapped in their Highland plaids, reminded me of the older days of Scotland. I found a great concourse of people in attendance. Not a few from the north of England, and as particular guests, the deputation from France, mentioned as being present at the Lincoln exhibition.

A very large enclosure had been made for the

articles on exhibition, but there were no sheds for the implements or cattle, as at Yorkshire or Lincoln; and had the weather proved unfair, there must have been much inconvenience experienced.

The agricultural implement department was allowed to be somewhat inferior to preceding years—about one-third of the space allotted to implements being unoccupied. The plows were numerous and creditable. Howard's plow gained the first premium at the trial, working admirably. This capital article is armed with an appendage, a little plow, whose duty it is to scarify the edge of the slice that is being turned over, which effectually prevents any vestige of beard appearing. The report speaks thus, and in every way commendatory of this plow.

There was no trial of reapers. A preparation of non-poisonous composition for the preservation of sheep and wool, seemed to attract the interest of the farmers.

The display of cattle was unusually good. Short-horns, Polled Breeds, Ayrshires and Highlanders, of beautiful appearance, filled the extensive pens. The black Polled, or hornless cattle, surpassed any variety of the kind that I have ever seen. Fat, compact, perfect-formed creatures they were. The Highland cows, with their rough hides and wide-spread horns, looked odd, but there is little beauty about them. Black and dun were the principal colors of the specimens.

One hundred and thirty-five horses were entered for the show. The large agricultural species again well represented. Indeed, some of the animals were equal to any that I had seen in England. The prices set upon them were extravagant.

The Leicester breed of sheep was represented by over 300 animals. The Cheviots, South-down and Black-face specimens were very good. Above fifty entries of swine were made. The breeders think that the cross between the sows of the large and boars of the small breed, produces the most valuable and economical pig. The poultry nothing extra. Cochin Chinas attracted much attention, being novel in the vicinity. The whole Show was as good as might have been expected at the season and place, and I was glad of an opportunity to attend. On the evening of the 2d, a public meeting was held in Berwick, to listen to an address from J. Hall Maxwell, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Society, upon the agricultural statistics which the government are now trying to procure from the farmers of Scotland. I send you a copy of his remarks, and also a newspaper report of the fair, list of premiums, &c., and have to regret that my engagements are such as to prevent me the pleasure of giving you further details in this note.

I attended the famous St. James Show at Kelso-upon-Tweed, a few days since. Nothing transpired worthy of special record.

R. C. MCCORMICK, JR.

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to see that Louisiana is at last roused to the importance of forming an Agricultural Society. No other State can show a fifth of the rich river bottom-lands, that abound in Louisiana; and we believe that no State exports so large an amount of agricultu-

ral produce. An agricultural society, founded upon broad, enlightened principles, is, therefore, of great importance to this State. But in order to make it popular, and do the most good, it must resort to annual public exhibitions, the same as is done in New-York, and other States. The month of December would probably be the best time to do this; and New-Orleans would unquestionably be the best place for the exhibitions. We wish the Society unbounded success, and if we can in any way contribute to its welfare, we shall be glad to do so. A recent number of the New-Orleans Picayune contains the following notice of a meeting of gentlemen interested in this subject.

By the official report published in another part of our paper, it will be seen that on Wednesday evening last, a number of gentlemen, interested in agricultural pursuits, attended a preliminary meeting, held at the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of having read and taking action on the constitution of a new agricultural society, which it is proposed to form here, not only to advance the interests of agriculture in this State, but in the South generally. The principal mover in this important matter is Mr. J. B. Britton, originator, we believe, and now President of the Louisiana Rice Mills Company, and who, from his well-directed, intelligent and persevering efforts to introduce the cultivation of that valuable staple, rice, on an extensive plan, into this State, is deserving of all commendation. The confidence and esteem in which he is held by a wide circle of planters in this and the adjoining States, give him peculiar and enviable advantages in carrying to successful and active results the plan of a society of the kind above named.

We believe there is an agricultural society already incorporated in the State; but so far, if we are not mistaken, it has not achieved much. There are peculiar difficulties to be overcome in diffusing life and energy into such organizations in the South, most of them arising from the wide space separating the planters and farmers, the tediousness of communication and transportation, and a great deal we fear from a distaste for exertion that is not called on by motives of novelty or immediate personal interest. These disadvantages are well understood by the organizers of the new society, and as by its constitution the direction of affairs is thrown into the hands of a few persons, and these are not restricted to one or two old hackneyed methods, we may expect a number of effective means to be adopted, to arouse the agricultural interests of the State, to bring them into frequent and close communication, and obtain and diffuse information—practical, and therefore valuable.

The Society will, no doubt, receive a large accession to its numbers from this and the adjoining States, so soon as the fact of its organization becomes known. After the adoption of the constitution, on Wednesday evening, the Society proceeded to an election of officers, to serve until the first regular meeting, which will be held on the second Monday in January next, in this city. This resulted in the unanimous choice of the following gentlemen, most of whom were present and accepted the offices:

President—Valcour Aimé, planter, parish of St. James.

Vice-President—Judge P. A. Rost, planter, parish of St. Charles.

Curators—John C. Potts, planter, parish of Terrebonne; J. L. Riddell, Professor of Chemistry, University of Louisiana, New-Orleans; J. Blodget Britton, President of the Louisiana Rice Mills Company, New-Orleans.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Sizer, of the New-Orleans Agricultural Warehouse.

Corresponding Secretary—Edward C. Wharton, of Sherman & Wharton, printers, New-Orleans.

Recording Secretary—R. C. Kerr, of Bennett, Kerr & Co., New-Orleans.

This is certainly a strong Board of Directors, and no better names could be selected to merit the confidence of the agricultural community.

We are requested to say that persons desirous of obtaining further information on the subject, or wishing to obtain copies of the constitution, can apply to Mr. Sizer, at the agricultural warehouse on Poydras street, or to Mr. Wharton, at Sherman & Wharton's, No. 98 Camp street.

The next meeting of the new Society will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on the evening of the first Monday of next month. We presume there will be a large attendance, by proxy or otherwise.

A PROFITABLE FARM.—The Farm of Bryan Jackson, near Wilmington, Delaware, consists of 220 acres. On this farm he employs three hands all the year, at \$182 per annum, each; two men extra for six months, at 12 per month, and day hands, whose wages amount to about \$50 a year; making in all for labor, a cost of \$590 a year. Mr. Jackson, in the *American Farmer*, says: "The sales of the farm the past year will not vary much from fifty-three hundred dollars."

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

We concur entirely with the views of Mr. Dennett, the Texana editor of the *Indianola Bulletin*, upon the very great importance and value of the stock-raising interest of Western Texas. That this interest is not duly appreciated, great even as is the disposition of our people to invest capital in the business, we are well satisfied—and we have as little doubt that if properly cultivated, with railroad facilities to reach the northern markets, this source of wealth to Texas would be swelled to a magnitude little dreamed of by the most sanguine. But to the remarks of Mr. Dennett:

In the Northern markets, New-York and New-England beef is selling at from 8½ to 10½ cents—milk cows, \$25 to \$35, for ordinary cows, \$40 to \$70 for superior quality—working oxen from \$110 to \$180—farm horses for plowing, hauling, &c., from \$800 to \$425 per pair—sheep from \$6 to \$10.

We notice that the Cambridge market, Massachusetts, is supplied with beefeves, cows and calves, horses, hogs, sheep, &c., brought by railroad from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

These prices at the north are nothing unusual. We doubt if they will ever be lower. The increasing facilities for raising these animals do not correspond with the increasing demand.

What, then, should our State do in view of these facts? Every possible encouragement should be given to stock raising, and the rights and interests of stock raisers should be protected by law. No State in the Union can begin to compete with Texas in raising cattle, mules, horses, sheep and hogs. Railroads are stretching from our large cities to every nook and corner of the country. Texas and New-York, and Texas and California, will eventually be linked together by railroads, and our citizens should now be preparing extensively for these results of enterprises now on foot. If we can send beefeves to California and New-York by railroad, we shall distance all competition in stock raising throughout the country. This State can now furnish pasture for all the cattle, horses, and sheep in the United States and Europe. She can furnish the soil that can produce more and better cotton than all the Southern States now raise or have ever raised, or ever will raise. She can furnish the water power to manufacture a thousand times more cotton goods than all the New-England States now manufacture. She has a surface extensive enough to make forty such States as Massachusetts, and she has a soil forty times more fertile. With a suitable population, and a proper amount of capital judiciously invested, she could send forth yearly

productions that would yield returns as valuable as the gold of Ophir, in the far-famed ships of Solomon.—*Texas State Gazette.*

NEW FOOD FOR SHEEP.—Whilst I was at Geneva, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the butchers and holders of grazing-stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, and he told me it was given to those sheep in particular that were fattening. The horse-chestnuts were well crushed; something in the way, so I understood, that apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep morning and evening. It must be portioned out to the sheep, as too much would disagree with them, being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave an excellent rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavored as any in England or Wales.—*E. D.*, in *Agricultural Gazette.*

CURE FOR RINGBONE.—I noticed in the *Cultivator* for May 15th, an inquiry for the cure of a ringbone in a colt, and answer, take high wines of cider brandy, add saltpetre as much as will dissolve, and wash the ringbone two or three times a day. One of my neighbors cured one of three or four years' standing, by the application a few times.—*Boston Cultivator.*

THE FIFTH CLAW OF THE DORKING FOWL.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Prize Essay on Poultry teaches us that "The fowls of this breed have five toes on each foot, a peculiarity, if absent, denoting impurity of blood." This opinion should have been qualified, or might have been given as an opinion, rather than in the dogmatic form of an undoubted matter of fact. It would have been prudent to have cautioned purchasers from buying a so-called Dorking fowl with four toes; but as a matter of fact, the above statement is fallacious. Birds of the very purest strain sometimes produce chickens with four toes only, and this peculiarity occasionally occurs to a large extent; in the year 1852 my Dorking fowls, of whose purity, through many generations at least, there could not be the slightest doubt, produced one-fourth of their chickens with four toes—an incident which never occurred with the same fowls before, nor did it transpire in 1853, although no change in their management had taken place. In the same season large numbers of the chickens had five toes on one foot and four on the other; while several had six toes on one foot and four on the opposite. Neither will the converse hold good—the fifth toe being by no means a test of purity; for it will show itself through several generations by one cross of Dorking blood. In the same year in which my pure-bred Dorkings produced chickens defective in the number of their claws, some *half-bred* chickens presented this peculiarity in a redundant degree—the cockerels with the plumage, gait, and figure of their sire, a game fowl, possessed the fifth toe of extreme length and size; and nothing is more common than to perceive this supernumerary member on the feet of barn-door fowls, which contain in their veins as much variety of "blood" as is to be found in a Yankee. Yesterday, for instance, I saw in the yard of a farmer, a fowl which resembled a Spangled Hamburg in color, but it possessed a fifth toe, and was the offspring of a white game-cock with a grey spangled fowl not a Dorking, but probably possessing through some remote ancestor a faint trace of that breed.

Is not the fifth toe, after all, an "abnormal," and useless growth? Did it not spring up originally as a surplus appendage in some fowl of great size, and become stamped by hereditary descent through many generations, so as to be

come almost a fixed type, through parties breeding from the *large* hen, because of her size, and not for the purpose of securing this supplementary member to the locomotive organ?

That it *is* a defect (if such a paradoxical term may be applied to a thing in excess,) is certain, for some high-bred chickens now before me, have great difficulty in walking, in consequence of these prolongations from each foot becoming entangled with each other; and suffer some pain from the abrasion which constant friction has produced upon each supernumerary toe.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

NEW PLAN OF BREAKING-IN HORSES.

A NEW system of breaking-in horses, by means of a very few lessons, and so as to preserve all their precious qualities, has come into use; and what is singular is that the author of it is a lady, named Isabelle. Having a great liking for horses, Madame Isabelle some years ago began studying the different systems employed in breaking-in horses, and came to the conclusion that they were all more or less defective. She then sought for a plan of her own, which should render the horse more tractable by developing its intelligence; and she succeeded in discovering one so perfect that the most restive horse is reduced to obedience in a very short time, and without the slightest ill-treatment. Her plan, as is almost always the case with things really useful, is very simple. She begins by making the horse carry his head high, and perpendicularly, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by the constant bending of the neck, gives free play to the muscles in the neck, and allows full action to be exercised over the mouth. Then she places on the horse a surcingle, surmounted by an iron rod 15 inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive reins according to the height that may be desired. The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect on him. He places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to being held in hand by his rider or driver. The surcingle also promptly accustoms him to adopt the best movements, and to advance when desired without offering any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of the horse, and is armed with a whip with a spur in it. After forming her system, Madame Isabelle went into Germany, and practised it with marked success on horses belonging to Prince de Lichtenstein, at Vienna. From Vienna she went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of the old cavalry regiment at St. Petersburg, as well as those of the Emperor Nicholas. Recently she returned to France, and having explained her plan and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor, who was consulted, authorised to practise it on a number of young horses of the regiment of Guides, and with an equal number of recruits who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction at the riding-school of the Ecole Impériale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson the horses manœuvred with the tranquility and precision of old troop horses. A few days ago, Colonel Fleury, who commands the regiment, manœuvred the horses and recruits, and every one of the usual cavalry movements was admirably executed.

TALL OATS.—Mr. J. Alphin, of Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon, has left at the office of the *Statesman*, a head of oats, grown on the farm of D. S. Staton, which contained 602 perfect grains. The head is but little, if any, better than an average one. Mr. A. also exhibited a large head of wheat, containing seven grains in each section, perfect, and of remarkable size.—*California Farmer.*

AN INQUISITION FOR STOLEN FRUIT.

In Mr. Gunning's *Sketcher*, a new English book, he tells a story of Dr. Ogden, the Professor of Geology:

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a lad who had been in his service three or four years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to his house, and of which he was particularly fond. A cherry tree, which had been planted some time, and which should have produced very choice fruit, had constantly failed. To the Doctor's great delight it at last showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen cherries after a while began to assume a tempting appearance. Returning one day from his ride, he missed some of his cherries, and accused the boy of having taken them. "I have not touched them," replied the boy, "as true as God's in heaven," (a very common mode of assertion among inferior people at that time.) "That's a good lad! sit thee down, and I'll give thee a glass of wine for thou wouldst not tell me a lie!" Going to his closet, he put a pretty strong dose of antimonial wine into a glass, which the boy drank off, and was preparing to leave the room, but his master kept him in conversation. At length the boy was making a *hasty retreat*, saying he did not feel well. "Do not quit the room," said the Doctor, "sit thee down; thou wilt soon be better;" and ringing the bell, he ordered a jug of warm water, which he administered very freely, at the same time providing a basin. The cherries soon made their appearance, to the great consternation of the lad. "Where's the God in heaven?" said the Doctor. "Thou miscreant! get thee out of my house!" He quitted it the same day, but not until the Doctor had showed him his will, in which he had left him £200.

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GURNEYISM AS APPLIED TO GRAZING.—About two years since the spirited owners of the Pinchbeck Flax Rettery, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, requiring additional space upon which to dry their flax, applied to the proprietor of an adjoining arable field of 20 acres for its use. Being a thoughtful farmer, somewhat of the old school, and a clever man of business, he did not forget what "spreading flax" did for land forty years ago; and desiring to retain his land, as also to accommodate his neighbors, he at length made a proposal which has proved advantageous to both. The land was let upon lease for 21 years, divided into four equal parts, and laid down to grass—the proprietor to retain the use of the grass. One of these divisions is at all times, and in alternate courses, to be cleared for the stock; and no flax is to remain on the ground to dry longer than 14 days, so that the drying, clearing, and stocking shall proceed as uniformly as possible. In this way it frequently follows that more than one part is at liberty to receive the stock; but more generally three parts are under the flax in its various stages, and only one stocked. The great fact, however, is this: that, notwithstanding tramways and trampling, laying out and gathering in, &c., this field of 20 acres has well and satisfactorily grazed during the summer no less than 267 large, long-wooled, hogget sheep. Surely this is great proof of the value of the system; it ought to be more extensively tried, and proper results given, both experimentally and scientifically.

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A SINGULAR DANGER OF CATTLE.—Our attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturage of cattle, in the western country especially, of which we have ever heard. The facts which we will state show the great necessity there is at all times for farmers and others to be most careful and prudent in providing *clean* pasture for their animals, and for resorting to all precautions for detecting in and excluding from fodder and provender generally, which is to be fed out to or come within the reach of stock,

every possible foreign substance. The particular circumstance to which we now refer, as proving this, was the exhibition to us yesterday by John P. Wild, an entomologist of this city, of two large indigestible balls found in the stomach of a diseased cow. The balls are specimens of thirteen such taken from the stomachs of two different cows that died near Louisville, Ky.—four balls from one and nine from the other cow. The largest of these balls is almost perfectly globular, and nearly the size of the mapped globe ordinarily used in the schools, being about 16 to 20 inches in circumference and nine or ten in diameter. The smallest is more of an egg form, and is, in diameter about four inches one way and three the other.

These balls appear to be entirely composed of hogs' bristles or hair, and were taken into the stomach with pasturage from a grass lot where bristles from the hogs killed in a pork-packing establishment were spread regularly for drying. It was not until after one of the cows had died from this cause, that the circumstance of their swallowing the bristles was known, or rather that the lodgment in the stomach, and gradual accumulation of so indigestible a substance was dreamed of. The compact globular form which the bristles assumed is attributed to the constantly revolving movement of the cow's food, during the process of what is commonly called "chewing the cud." In the hog-packing regions of the West, or in the vicinity of curled hair manufactories, where the hair of the hog, &c., is steamed and curled tightly into that form which fits it for cushions and mattresses,) it will be seen that there may always be danger to animals from this cause, unless it be duly provided against.

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ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.

We notice in the English papers, that quite an improvement on the old plan of chicken hatching has been made by a Mr. CARLO MINASI, requiring much less attention to the machine during the process of incubation than formerly. This was the great objection to all previously constructed hatching machines. It may now go three days without attention; formerly it could be scarcely left three hours.

This new incubator is a very simple contrivance, and can, consequently, be constructed at about one-fourth of the expense formerly required. The practical results are equally satisfactory, for he states that the average number of birds produced is eighty out of every one hundred eggs. The necessary heat is obtained from a naphtha lamp, without a wick, which is so arranged that it may be left to itself for two or three days together, and yet the process of hatching goes on with due regularity and certainty. The eggs are placed on a series of tubes, through which a stream of hot water is, by means of the naphtha lamp, kept constantly flowing; and, when the chicken comes out of the shell, it is placed beneath the same tubes, which now perform the second duty of the artificial parent. After being kept there the proper time, it is removed to a compartment more suited to its increasing strength, and is ultimately placed in a pen in the open air.

Mr. Carlo Minasi has not confined his operations to mere barn-door fowls, but has taken a flight into the regions of what may be termed scientific natural history, and displays, with satisfaction, as a proof of his skill, a very healthy specimen of the barnacle goose, which is to be an addition to the Ornithological Society's collection in the Regent's Park. The enthusiastic pursuit of his art does not allow Mr. Carlo Minasi to stop here, for his success has excited his ambition even to the incubation of the eggs of an ostrich, which he feels quite confident he could accomplish. Should it prove so, it would be advisable, before the time arrived to welcome the little long-legged stranger, to remind the establishment of the old maxim—and

the occasion on which it was used—of "Every one for himself," as the donkey said when he danced among the chickens—to prevent serious doings in that miniature poultry yard.

The eggs are half embedded in sand, which is placed over the tubes, charged with hot water, so that it is an under heat which performs the hatching. Mr. Minasi informed us, that from being thus embedded, *the same heat only* as that of the hen is required; whereas, in incubators in which the eggs are not so embedded, the heat is obliged to be greater, from which the chickens suffer in strength.

The naphtha consumed during the three weeks of incubation is about a gallon, which may be purchased for 8s. 6d.—*Poultry Chronicle*.

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WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The Union states that since they commenced threshing on the ranch of Messrs. Huntington and Green, on Putah Creek, Yolo County, the Superintendent, Captain Clary, measured ten acres, forty rods square, hauled the wheat to the machine, threshed and weighed it. The weight was forty thousand and four pounds, which, at sixty pounds to the bushel, give sixty-six and two-thirds bushels of wheat to the acre. This is a larger yield per acre than we have ever known taken off the same quantity of land.

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HON. S. P. BENSON, in a letter to a friend, says:—That on a very rough approximation, the amount invested in agriculture in the United States, does not fall short of \$5,000,000,000, (five billions,) and that the capital in manufactures and commerce together, cannot possibly be more than one-fifth of that amount. In a new volume of the census, I intend an examination of this matter.

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AMERICAN BRAHMAS.

WE would respectfully inform our English friends and readers of the "Farmer," that the idea prevalent to some extent in England, that Brahma fowls existed there previous to being sent by Dr. Bennett, is a mistake. Mrs. Hosier Williams, of Eaton Mascott, near Shrewsbury, received direct from Dr. B. the first pair introduced into England, and her acknowledgment of the same shows that, at least, she had never heard of that breed, nor had she ever seen any like them before, although an extensive fowl-fancier, and acquainted with all the breeds favorably known in England.

The origin of these fowls can never be traced farther than has already been developed, true or fabulous, and at this late day it is quite useless to attempt to arrive at any new facts pertaining thereto. We profess to know about as much in regard to their origin as any one, having heard the views and statements of all parties from the beginning to the present day. We, therefore, are prepared to make the following statements, and we challenge any man to prove us in error.

1st. That no Brahma Pootra fowls have ever been imported into the U. S., or any other country from China or Asia, since the alleged importation of three pairs to the city of New-York in 1850, from one of which it is alleged all the Brahmams have originated, now in this country, or in England.

2d. That no such fowls are known to exist in China, or Asia, at the present time.

When we say Brahma fowls, we do not mean grey *Shanghaes*, as it is quite probable that grey fowls may have been imported from China; and we refer to fowls with cream-white bodies, dark wing and tail tips, and neck hackles of the same hue.

It is of no consequence now how they originated, as a knowledge of that matter cannot change them in the least; but it is certain that a pure Brahma fowl was never seen in England till sent there from the United States.—*North-Western Farmer*.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MARKET OF CALIFORNIA.

There are now in the market about eight thousand head of Spanish cattle, and sales have previously been made of sixteen thousand head of the same cattle, at an average of \$40 for old steers. Of American cattle there are now in market about four thousand head, consisting of working oxen and cows—mostly working oxen. There have been no sales made of American stock of any magnitude, except in cows. They have sold both in Los Angeles county and here, for \$100 to \$150 per head. Oxen are held at \$150 to \$200 per yoke. The demand for them is poor and few sales made. We are in hopes that as soon as the warm weather is over, there will be more demand for American beef, and that will give us better sales of our oxen that are fat.

As for Sheep, there have been in market one hundred and thirty thousand Spanish Sheep from Sonora and New-Mexico, and of those left in market the amount will not exceed seven thousand at this time. Our friend Aubrey, of Santa Fe, closed out last week the last of thirty-eight thousand, in fifty-two days' sales at \$4 to \$8 per head. The weight of a Spanish sheep is about thirty pounds dressed.

The number of American sheep now in market is but eight thousand. They belong to W. W. Hollister and Brother, of Licking county, Ohio, and Flint & Biggsby, of Maine. They are holding them at \$15 per head. No sales have been made of American sheep, except fifty ewes and lambs, by the Hollisters, at Los Angeles, for ranch purposes, at \$1,000.

The number of sheep killed in San Francisco is three hundred and thirty per day; the number of cattle one hundred and twenty per day. The number killed in the State is about two hundred and fifty cattle and one thousand sheep per day.

SPLENDID GRAIN.—Mr. James Morrison, four miles south of Oakland, has sent us a sheaf of the finest wheat we have ever seen—about five feet high, heads ten inches long, and the fullest, cleanest, and best filled grain that has been exhibited yet. Mr. M. approves and practises deep plowing, and sub-soil plowing.—*California Farmer.*

GREAT INCREASE OF DOMESTIC FOWLS.—We saw upon the ranch of Jessie Beard, Esq., the best proof of the success of this branch of domestic industry. Mr. Beard commenced in January last, upon his fine ranch, with ninety hens. Now in less than seven months the stock has increased to over fifteen hundred hens and chickens on hand, besides about three hundred that have been sold. All this has resulted in doing things well. Personally and particularly has the interest been guarded, and there has been no lack of that proper care which is always needed to insure success.—*Ib.*

AN ARAB STEED.

There was one of our rides which I never call to mind without a leap of the heart. The noble red stallion which I usually mounted had not forgotten the plains of Dar-Fur, where he was bred, and whenever we came upon the boundless level extending southward from the town, his wild blood was aroused. He pricked up his ears, neighed as grandly as the war-horse of Job, champed furiously against the restraining bit, and ever and anon cast a glance of his large brilliant eye backward at me, half in wonder, half in scorn, that I did not feel the same desire. The truth is, I was tingling from head to foot with equal excitement, but Dr. Reitz was a thorough Englishman in his passion for trotting, and was vexed whenever I rode at any other pace. Once, however, the sky was so blue, the morning air so cool and fresh, and the blood so lively in my veins, that I answered the

fierce questioning of Sultan's eye with an involuntary shout, pressed my knees against his sides and gave him the rein. O Mercury, what a rush followed! We cut the air like the whizzing shaft from a Saracen crossbow; Sultan stretched out until his powerful neck was almost on a level with his back, and the glorious rhythm of his hoofs was accompanied by so little sense of effort, that it seemed but the throbbing of his heart, keeping time with my own. His course was as straight as a sun-beam, swerving not a hair's-breadth to the right or left, but forward, forward into the freedom of the Desert. Neck and neck with him careered the Consul's milk-white stallion, and I was so lost in the divine excitement of our speed, that an hour had passed before I was cool enough to notice where we were going. The Consul finally called out to me to stop, and I complied, sharing the savage resistance of Sultan, who neighed and plunged with greater ardor than at the start. The minarets of Khartoum had long since disappeared; we were in the center of a desolate, sandy plain, broken here and there by clumps of stunted mimosas—a dreary landscape, but glorified by the sunshine and the delicious air. We rode several miles on the return track before we met the pursuing attendants, who had urged their dromedaries into a gallop, and were sailing after us like a flock of ostriches.—*Bayard Taylor.*

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—We have already published the following remedy for the bite of a mad dog. As some excitement exists in relation to the alleged prevalence of hydrophobia, and exaggerated reports are circulated of persons having been bitten, we again give it a place in our columns as worthy of trial:

"A Saxon forester, named Gastelf, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of such import, has made public in the Leipsic Journal, the means which he had used for fifty years, and wherein he affirms, he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately, warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; pour then a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the evil effect of the latter is neutralized."

It would be better, after making these applications, to heal the wound under a poultice. There are some physicians who contend that hydrophobia is in reality lock-jaw aggravated by the imagination and fear of the patient.

The latter disease exhibits symptoms of a similar character, and is often produced when a wound inflicted with a blunt instrument is healed too quickly. Suppuration must precede granulation, and if the outside of the wound is healed, the inner portion, particularly where the wound is deep, and a nerve has been lacerated, cannot heal, and lock-jaw often supervenes. In all cases when a wound is inflicted by a blunt instrument—whether by a nail, the tine of a pitchfork, or the tooth of an animal—it should be laid open until it assumes a healthy appearance.—*Boston Journal.*

INSECTS.—The Legislature of the State of New-York at its last winter session, placed 1000 dollars in the hands of the State Agricultural Society, to make investigations respecting the insects that are hurtful to vegetation. The work was placed in the hands of Dr. Asa Fitch, of Washington county. It is understood that, this season, his investigations have been confined to the insects that injure the fruit tree. A memorial is soon to be expected from him on that subject, which will be one of great interest.

MICE ON THE RHINE.—It is said that the German farmers of the lower Rhine have been so troubled with mice, that a deputation from Alsacia went to Strasbourg and invoked the aid of

the prefect. At his recommendation a large number of new mouse-traps was procured, and on a space of three acres in thirty-six days there were caught 15,871 of the little creatures, an average of near 450 per day. An enterprising Yankee might turn an honest penny by importing cats into Germany.

For the American Agriculturist.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

I HAVE begged a copy of a recipe for Drop CAKES, for the readers of your valuable paper. I think no one who tries it can fail to consider it most excellent. They should be baked in cups or saucers, in a quick oven, and eaten as soon as done:

4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter, 2 quarts of flour, 1 quart of milk, 4 tea-spoons of cream-tartar, 2 tea-spoons of soda, a little salt.

I should like also to recommend to the ladies, SWEET-MEAT PICKLES. They are easily prepared, and make a fine relish for the tea-table, preferable, on many accounts, to ordinary preserves.

To PICKLE QUINCES.—To 7 lbs. of quinces, 4 lbs. of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, 1 oz. of cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cloves.

Scald the vinegar with the spice, and pour on the quinces, having first cut them in thick slices, and boiled in clear water until tender.

Pears and plums may be done in the same way, except the fruit should be left whole.

I have also, to me, a new RECIPE FOR PICKLING GREEN TOMATOES, which "they say" is unusually nice.

1 gal. tomatoes chopped fine, 4 green peppers, 4 onions chopped, a handful of salt sprinkled over them. Let them stand 6 hours—then drain off the juice—add 1 table-spoonful of ground pepper, 1 of all-spice, 1 of cloves, 3 tea-spoonfuls made mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint grated horse radish, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint mustard seed, 3 pints cider vinegar.

Cucumbers are good put up in the same way. Cucumbers make very good mangoes.

If boiling water is poured over cucumbers when gathered for pickles, and they remain in it till it is cold, they will not soften. They may then be thrown into cold vinegar till enough are collected to pickle with spices.

ANNE HOPE.

RECIPES.

TOMATO PIE.—After you have lined your plate with paste, spread thereon a layer of sliced green tomatoes, add a tea-cupfull of molasses, two small table-spoonfulls of flour, a little salt and nutmegs. Cover with paste, and bake slowly, and it will make an excellent pie.

CREAM CAKE.—One cup sour cream, one of sugar, two of flour, and two eggs, and 2 tea-spoonful salaratus.

CUP-CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, one cup sour milk, one tea-spoonfull salaratus. Bake in small dishes.

TO KEEP WORMS FROM DRIED FRUIT.—Place your fruit in a steamer, over a pot of boiling water covered tightly. When thoroughly heated, tie them up immediately in a clean cotton or linen bag, and hang them up. This method is preferable to heating in an oven, as that is apt to render them hard, even if you are so fortunate as to not burn them.

LIBBY.

Horticultural Department.

FIELD FLOWERS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

HERE are daisies, buttercups,
Upon which the wild bee sups,
And from which he steals
Honey for his winter store—
Much he takes and comes for more—
What delicious meals!

They are undervalued flowers,
Never grown in garden bowers,
Seldom culled for wreaths;
But each little blossom yields
Sunny pleasure to the fields
Where its fragrance breathes.

They are like those humble hearts
Never playing mighty parts
On the world's wide stage,
But, with feelings true and warm,
All life's duties they perform,
And its cares assuage.

Blooming in the summer air
Here, and there, and every where,
Careless of renown,
Quite unnoticed in their birth,
As when in their native earth
They lie meekly down.

Naught below is lovelier seen,
Than amid the common green
Their contrasted light,
White and golden, scattered round,
Small day stars, as frequent found
As the stars of night.

Worthy they, these tender things,
Of the song the poet sings
In his happy hours;
They are his peculiar toys,
Fresh delights and living joys—
Nature's simplest flowers!

SHOW OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Fall Exhibition of this Society commenced yesterday, (Tuesday, 19th,) and continues three days. As our paper goes to press on Monday evening, we can only say that there is a prospect of a fine show, one which, like that held in May, will add to the credit of this vigorous and growing Society. No one in this vicinity at all interested in the objects of the Society, will fail to visit the show to-day or to-morrow.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met at their rooms 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 11th September. John Groshon in the chair, and P. B. Mead Secretary.

The Committee of Conference with the State Agricultural Society reported that the members of this Society would be entitled to all the benefits of membership in the State Society.

On motion of Mr. Mead, Messrs. Hogg, Mead, and Bridgman were appointed a Committee to canvass the field of their operations, and solicit plants to make a creditable display in the Fair of the State Agricultural Society. It was also resolved that members of the Society who have

premiums standing in their favor, are at liberty to transfer the necessary amount to the payment of their yearly dues.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE attended the sessions of this body in Boston, on the 13th and 14th insts. Delegates and members were present from several States and Territories, and the meetings were well attended and interesting.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was unanimously reelected President, and most of the Vice Presidents, and other officers, chosen at the last meeting, in Philadelphia, two years ago, were also reelected. The address of the President was of a lively character, and concluded with a hearty welcome of the Society to the hospitality and attentions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

That Society had prepared an exhibition at the same time, which was thought to surpass all their previous Shows, and it afforded no little gratification to the delegates to inspect the extensive exhibition of fruits, from the grounds of the best growers in the vicinity.

The Pomological Society devoted all of Wednesday and the forenoon of Thursday, to a discussion on *Pears*. In the first place, they rejected from the list a large number—probably some fifty or sixty kinds, but the names of most of them have never come under the notice of ordinary cultivators. Three votes in favor of any pear prevented its being proscribed.

The next step was to review the lists, and see if any pear could be advanced by a two-thirds vote of the Convention to the highest grade, as worthy of general cultivation. The Lawrence pear was thus unanimously advanced. Mr. S. WALKER considered it the greatest acquisition, and taken all in all, the best pear for general cultivation. Others confirmed the opinion. It is always fair, not quite so large as well-grown Virgilicus, and ripens in December and January. It is an American pear. Manning's Elizabeth was also advanced to the same honor. Beurre Superfine and the Howell Pear were unanimously placed on the list of those which promise well. Of the Beurre Superfine, Mr. Wilder thinks it a pear of great excellence, ripens in November and December, has all the good qualities of the Brown Beurre, and is larger and fairer. Mr. Hovey has fruited it three years, and thinks it very fine. Mr. Saul has fruited it six years, and thinks highly of it. Mr. Barry and Mr. Prince decidedly approved of it.

Doyenne Boussock and Steven's Genessee, had warm advocates, while others were disposed to think less of them, as not of sufficient high rank in flavor and quality. Mr. Hovey thinks the former one of the best market pears we have, and a gentleman present from Belgium, said it was the great market pear of that country.

The list of apples that promise well, adopted by the last Convention, was taken up, and the merits of each fully discussed, but the Melon apple was the only variety promoted to the list for general cultivation. Some specimens of that apple on the tables of the Mass. Hort. Society, surpassed in size, beauty and fairness, any we have seen, even in Western New-York, where it originated.

These discussions of the Pomological Society

are interesting and valuable. They call out the views, observations and experiences of careful observers and cultivators in different localities. Some varieties prove to be fair in one location and worthless in others. The whole subject of pears, is yet almost in its infancy, and the experiments on most kinds are limited and unsatisfactory.

While many important decisions are arrived at in these Conventions, yet enthusiastic persons are sometimes led into indiscretions, as at present indicated by the fact that Brande St. Germain, Limon, and Striped Madaleine pears were, two years ago, unanimously put on the list "which promise well," while this year, on mature deliberation, they were as unanimously degraded. Perhaps a careful vote by ballot, on varieties which any person objects to, might remedy the difficulty.

The delightful reunion at the Revere House, to which, on Thursday evening, all the delegates were invited by President Wilder, we were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The trip by the Empire State, of the Fall River Line, was as pleasant as could be desired. A good night's rest on a steady, staunch steamer, without disturbance till 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, is a luxury to the traveler. During our stay in Boston, we found admirable quarters at the old favorite Tremont House, than which there are few or no better-conducted first-class hotels in the country.

FOREIGN GARDENERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE following letter was received sometime since, and would have appeared before, had we not been too much occupied to look it over carefully. The writer mistakes the design of the paragraph to which he takes exception. We are far from condemning foreign gardeners as a class; on the contrary, we highly appreciated their labors, and trust that many others will yet come over, bringing with them the experience of other lands. We think, however, that as a class, they are often too set in their attachment to foreign customs and technicalities, and that they will find it to their advantage to throw aside their conservative notions, and fall into the spirit and go-ahead tendencies of the new world. Nothing chafes a native-born Yankee more, than to come in contact with one who claims that this or that is just the course to pursue, because it is the plan followed in some foreign domain with the term "royal" prefixed. In the article alluded to, the writer aimed a blow at the obsequiousness which attaches value to any thing, simply because it is foreign or far fetched. Look over a long list of advertisements for gardeners, and in the majority of cases we shall find that it is not a good *gardener* simply that is wanted, but a *Scotch* or an *English* or a *German* gardener is sought after, just as we see a French broadcloth or silk, bringing a much higher price than an equally good or better domestic manufacture. We repeat, give us all the foreign skill and experience we can get, but infuse into it as much as possible of Yankee spirit; and let no one feel that foreign aid is *essential* or always the best, even in the matter of gardening.

We shall be glad to hear from our correspondents as often as may be, and trust he will from time to time give our readers plain practical

hints, both in regard to laying out grounds, and the best method of cultivating the various horticultural productions. His teachings in this line, if of a useful character, will be the best defence of the skill and character of his countrymen.

For the American Agriculturist.

Having seen in your widely-circulated paper, a leading article upon the beautiful house and grounds of Mr. Ketchum, at Hokanum, I observe a passage calculated to prejudice gentlemen of this country against employing foreign gardeners, on the plea that they are obliged to learn every thing over again when they arrive in this country. This, I emphatically deny. When a man has learned his business as gardener in England, and studied all his early life to obtain that knowledge which is requisite for a gardener to know, it does not matter to what quarter of the globe he emigrates, as he is perfectly aware that the plants and vines which he had under his charge in England require the same treatment and attention every where else. I am satisfied that the major part of the plants and vines in this country, have been at some time imported from Europe. I am, of course, now speaking of green-houses, and a man who understands them in England, can manage them equally well here.

I see an allusion also made to the graduates from the garden of the Duke of Devonshire. Allow me to say that there are a great many coming to this country who profess to have been there formerly, thinking this a recommendation, as it undoubtedly is. Sir Joseph Paxton being known all over the world as the Duke's head gardener—others seek to share in his fame—but by what I learn, many of these men never saw the Duke's seat at Chatsworth, nor even that part of England where that splendid mansion and gardens are situated. When men of this description take situations and fail, which they are sure to do, as many of them scarcely know a cabbage from a cauliflower, it lowers good foreign gardeners in the estimation of gentlemen requiring them. I may further add that there are at most very few graduates in this country, who have been schooled in the Duke of Devonshire's gardens. Should there be any at all in this country who have really been at Chatsworth, I am sure they would give satisfaction to any gentleman needing their services.

The only difficulty a good gardener experiences here is in the growth of vegetables, and he requires twelve months' practice to know the difference of climate and vegetation. I am an Englishman, and a graduate of the Royal Gardens of England, and can prove that I am so; and I will not give place to any man as regards a thorough knowledge of the business, extending from propagating and laying out grounds down to using the spade. Nowhere in any country is there such magnificent specimens of horticultural and floricultural skill as are met with in the exhibition tents of the London Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, the Royal Botanical Gardens of London, and others, even provincial shows, where plants and fruit are exhibited to the astonished and admiring gaze of thousands. I am sure any gentleman who has visited those floricultural displays will bear me out in this assertion. I have attended these exhibitions of skill as an exhibitor, and I may add, a fortunate one. I do not wish yourself or readers to suppose that I am against American gardeners. On the contrary, I can but admire them as a clever and intelligent class of men. At the same time I must say that because a man is a foreigner, it is very wrong to think that he is incompetent to manage a gentleman's estate, and I hope to prove at some future period myself, that this is not the case. I trust, Sir, as a lover of fair play and justice, that you will insert this in your journal at some convenient opportunity.

W. SUMMERSBEZ.

Spring Hill, Flushing, L. I., Aug. 10th, 1854.

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A HYPOCRITE is good in nothing but sighs.

VERBENA.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON POT CULTURE.

As the Verbena merits a place, and most justly, among popular florists' flowers, perhaps a few hints on its cultivation in pots may be acceptable to those who have not hitherto adopted that mode of culture. I know of no plant more useful or ornamental as a pot-plant, for decorating the green-house during the summer season, when the proper inmates of that structure are enjoying the open air. If we take into consideration its graceful habit, the variety and brilliancy of its colors, which offer hues for every taste, and above all, the lengthened period it continues to produce its lovely blossoms, it is unrivalled and ought to be more generally grown in pots as specimens, more especially now that the numerous varieties are so much improved, both in form and color. The present season has been productive of some gems of the first class; and if the Verbena continues to be improved as it has been during these few years past, I have no doubt that the time is not far distant when it will form one of the leading features at our floral exhibitions. I do not know if my system of propagating this favorite be new; but as it is simple, certain, and expeditious, it may be as well to state how I proceed from the commencement. I fill shallow pans (such as are used for placing under flower-pots) to within a quarter of an inch of the top with silver-sand, and pour in water sufficient just to cover the sand. I then make the cuttings in the usual way, and push them into the wet-sand; put the labels to them, and place them in a hot-bed frame where the heat ranges from 65 to 70 deg., always keeping the sand wet. The advantages that are to be realized by propagating the Verbena in this way are, that the cuttings never require to be shaded in the brightest sunshine, consequently the young plants are not drawn up long and lanky; the cuttings never stop growing from the time they are put in until they are ready to pot off, which is in about six or seven days, when they may be drawn out of the wet sand, with a bunch of roots, without injuring a single fibre. The best time to commence operations for growing specimen Verbenas in pots is February, or as soon as vegetation commences for the season. It is desirable to pot a few of the best autumn-struck plants for the sake of early bloom; but they never make such handsome specimens, nor continue so long in good health, as plants raised from cuttings in spring. As soon as the cuttings are well rooted, they should be plotted into 3-inch pots, and placed in a gentle heat for a few days, until they are established in the pots; then top them, and harden them by degrees; never allow them to remain long in heat after they begin to grow, or they will form long naked stems. As soon as the pots are filled with roots, shift into 6-inch ones, and from these into 11-inch pots. During the growth of the plant, all shoots must be stopped in order to cause the plants to grow bushy; and never allow them to flower until the plant is properly formed, and has as many leading shoots as are wanted. The compost in which I grow the Verbenas is, equal parts turfy loam, leaf-mold and peat, with a little silver-sand added, to keep the soil open. I water twice a-week with liquid manure, and occasionally syringe over head with clean water to cleanse the foliage. If the saving of the seed is no object, all flowers ought to be cut off as soon as they begin to decay. I need scarcely add, that the grand secret in the successful culture of this, as well as of all plants, is efficient drainage; without this no plant will continue long in good health. If green-fly should attack your plants, fumigate with tobacco; for if the fly once gets a-head, the plants will never recover sufficiently to give satisfaction. Mildew is another enemy which must be looked after. As soon as it is perceived, dust the plants with a little sulphur, which will stop it from doing much mischief.—Y., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

CANKER WORMS.

We clip the following extracts, relative to preventing the ravages of these pests, from a letter written by Thaddeus William Harris to the New-England Farmer:

"Fourteen or fifteen years ago, when canker worms were very plentiful and destructive in this vicinity, the use of tin collars, applied around the trunks of the trees, in the form of inverted funnels, was recommended to prevent the ascent of the female insects. In the autumn of 1852, they were employed in this place by several persons, who have reported favorably concerning them. The feet of the female insects are not provided with suckers or claspers like those of flies; and their structure seems to be such as would necessarily prevent their walking or retaining their foothold against gravity, beneath a perfectly smooth, polished and dry surface. Hence, when Mr. Everett first showed me his glass collars, I was very favorably impressed with the contrivance, and accepted his offer to apply them to some of my trees, in order to test their efficacy. Two of my cherry trees, and two small plum trees were provided with grass collars in the autumn of 1853; and these four trees have *almost* entirely escaped injury, while some other trees in my garden, not protected with collars or with tar, have been more or less seriously injured by canker worms. I do not consider this experiment as conclusive, because there have been some canker worms on the protected trees; those on the cherry trees may have come from two infested elm trees, growing near the fence in a neighboring lot, and so close as to interfere with some of the branches on my two cherry trees; the plum trees, on the contrary, were sufficiently distant from infested trees. Moreover, a friend tells me that he saw a female insect pass over the glass collar on one of his trees last autumn. The glass in all cases may not be sufficiently smooth; or perhaps moisture on the foot of the female or on the glass may enable the insect to stick to the glass. Further experiments in use of this contrivance seem, therefore, to be wanting before an unconditional verdict can be given in its favor. It is my intention to apply these glass collars to other trees in my garden next autumn; in the expectation that, if effectual as a preventive to the ascent of the female insect, they will prove in the course of time cheaper and better than any other remedy hitherto employed.

"Applications of tar, or of oil, according to the well known methods, if made in season, and renewed as often as necessary, have proved good remedies against the depredations of canker worms. My own confidence in them not only remains unimpaired, but is confirmed by continual experience. The use of these remedies are attended with much trouble and considerable expense, against which are to be taken into account the satisfaction and profit arising from the preservation of the foliage, the fruit, and even the continued health of the trees.

"In the enumeration of remedies we are not to forget the services of the feathered race. The warblers, buntings and other small birds devour great numbers of canker worms. Even the cherry bird earns a share of our early cherries by the havoc he makes among the canker worms. I wish as much could be said in favor of the robins, but candor obliges me to confess that insects form but a very small portion of their food, while they are unsparing in their attacks upon our cherries. Domestic fowls, if allowed to go at large among the trees during the seasons when the female insects are rising from the ground, devour great numbers of them. During the present summer, some cherry trees growing in a yard where fowls are kept have entirely escaped the attacks of canker worms; while trees in an adjacent yard from which the fowls were excluded, have had their leaves wholly destroyed by insects."—*Farm Journal*.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 20, 1854.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We must again beg the indulgence of our correspondents for any apparent neglect. Our table is loaded with a "mountain pile" of communications, Reports, Show and Premium Lists, &c., which have accumulated during our interruptions from office duties for a few weeks past. Though in temporary poor health we are laboring night and day, and hope soon to get all straight.

REPORTS OF STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.—So numerous have these exhibitions now become, and so crowded together into a few weeks are the days on which they are held, that we cannot hope to give any thing like a report in detail. We shall be obliged to any one furnishing a short report of such things as are particularly important and interesting, but we hope no one will ask us to publish a long account of proceedings which possess only a local interest. We can devote one or two pages each week to such reports as will convey information of an interesting or useful character.

FROST AS A MANURE.

WE know of no treatment so directly beneficial, for almost every class of soils as that of throwing up land in narrow ridges in the fall or early winter. There are few soils worth cultivating at all, that do not contain more or less materials which can be made available to plants by the combined action of air and frost.

Take two plots of heavy soil, side by side, and let one lie unmoved till spring, while the other is *deeply* plowed in autumn, and the result will be very visible in the spring crop. But the manner of plowing is important. To secure the greatest advantage, a single furrow should be thrown up and another back-furrowed directly upon it so as to produce a high ridge, then another ridge is to be made in the same manner with a deep dead furrow between the two. The process is to be continued thus through the whole field, so that when finished it will present a surface of high ridges and deep dead furrows succeeding each other, about once in two or two and a half feet. If prepared in this way, the frost will penetrate far downward, loosening and disintegrating the soil below the furrows, while the ridges will crumble down, and as they will not hold water, the air will circulate freely through them, decomposing the mineral portions, and conveying in ammonia and other gasses. This operation will be equal to ten or more loads of good manure upon clay or compact soils.

In the spring it will only be necessary to run a plow once or twice through the center of each ridge, and then level the whole down with a heavy harrow.

Another advantage in this process, is that when land is thus prepared it dries out and warms several days earlier in the spring. Again there are some soils that are exhausted upon the surface, but which contain poisonous substances in the sub-soil. If this sub-soil is thrown up in contact with the air and frost during winter,

these poisonous compounds (usually proto-sulphate of iron or manganese) will be destroyed, or changed to a harmless form, during the winter.

The above practice is especially to be recommended in the garden. One of the most successful cultivators of an acre of ground in our acquaintance, digs it up in the fall to the depth of three to four feet, making deep trenches and high ridges so that the whole acre appears to be covered with high winrows of hay placed closely together.

We strongly urge every farmer who has not tried this method, to lay out their plans now for experiment in this way, on a larger or smaller scale, during the present season.

WHEAT AND RYE FOR PASTURE.

THOSE who are short in grass and corn fodder, should immediately put in a good quantity of wheat or rye for pasture. The former is so much the most nutritious, that it will pay in pasture for stock, for the difference in the price of seed. The ground ought to be made rich, so as to insure a rank growth this fall. It may be pastured again in the spring, and then produce a fair crop of grain.

Farmers lose much annually, but more especially during a drouth, by not paying more attention to cultivated grasses for their stock. Under this head we name corn stalks, as well as wheat, rye, clover, &c. Even the wild sugar cane is nothing more than a grass, botanically speaking.

BORAX WASHING RECIPE.

A NUMBER of new subscribers have requested us to republish the above recipe, which appeared in a former number, (Vol. XI, page 279.) We have been waiting to give the results of some careful experiments which were being made in our own family, but which were broken off by sickness. Enough, however, was ascertained to convince us that there is really a great advantage in adding a small quantity of borax to common hard soap, previous to using it for washing. Our method is as follows: To every pound of hard soap add from one-half to three-quarters of an ounce of common borax, with one quart of water. Put the water in any convenient vessel upon the stove, add the borax, somewhat pulverized, and then put in the soap cut up in thin pieces. Keep them hot—but not boiling—for two or three hours, or until the whole is well dissolved, and then set it aside to cool, when a solid mass will be formed. If the vessel is set upon the warm stove at night, the operation will be completed in the morning, though we think it better to stir the mass just before it is cooled.

The night before washing, rub the clothes where most soiled, with the soap, and soak in water till morning. This soap, which has been more than doubled in quantity, will go quite as far, bulk for bulk, as the original, thus saving at least one half. The boiling and washing are to be performed in the usual manner; but it will be found that the labor of rubbing is diminished three-fourths, while the usual caustic or irritating effect of the soap, is greatly lessened; and the hands will retain a peculiarly soft and silky feeling, even after a large washing. The preparation is adapted to all kinds of fabrics, colored or uncolored, including flannels, and it

is thought to increase their whiteness. By using this preparation, with the previous soaking over night, we have had sixteen dozen pieces finished early in the forenoon, when, by the old process, it would have been an "all day's job."

BURNING FLUIDS—EXPLOSIONS!

We scarcely take up a newspaper which does not contain an account of one or more "Explosions" of fluid lamps. We have carefully noted these paragraphs for a long time, and we are free to say, that we have not yet found a single genuine *explosion* recorded, and we very much doubt whether ten explosions have occurred in five years past. Let any one examine the next dozen reports, and mark whether the accidents do not occur while the lamps are being filled. It is as impossible to burst a lamp when the cap is unscrewed, as to burst a gun with a thimblefull of powder with no wad over it. We have made nearly a hundred experiments upon various burning fluids, and after many careful trials, we have been unable to break a lamp of any pattern when the cup was off, although every precaution was taken to have the lamp entirely filled with a due mixture of gas and atmospheric air. Once in about forty trials we succeeded in breaking the lamp by filling it entirely with the proper mixture of fluid vapor and air, screwing down the cap, stopping up one wick-tube tightly, and then lighting the confined mixture through the other tube, which was left open for the purpose. The fact is, ninety-nine out of every hundred reported cases of "explosions," are merely the taking fire of the fluid while carelessly filling the lamp still burning, or by bringing the fluid too near another light. When this takes place, the person usually drops the lamp and can in their fright, and as a necessary consequence the fluid runs out and takes fire, and often produces serious injury.

When a lamp is nearly exhausted it becomes warm, and rapidly turns to vapor the first fluid poured in. If the wick is still burning, or another lamp is near by, this gas, which rapidly diffuses itself through the air, takes fire, producing a large *flame*, (not an *explosion*,) and the stream of fluid running from the can, is scattered over the person performing the operation. If the clothing is of a combustible material, serious burning often results, and the papers immediately charge the whole affair to an "explosion." The domestic herself is glad to tax to this cause a result brought about by her own careless disobedience of positive orders.

We think a great proportion of accidents would be avoided, if newspapers would state such occurrences correctly, attributing the result entirely to fire caused by sheer carelessness, for in this case greater care would be exercised than when the danger is supposed to result from a kind of inevitable explosion.

From what is said above, it will be observed that care should be taken both to avoid nearness to flame in filling, and also never to leave one of the wick tubes without a covering or a wick in it. If a wick happens to be deficient, let the tube be kept covered with an extinguishing cap, or cork it up with a bit of wood, cloth, or paper.

BETTER read little with thought, than much with levity and quickness.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

This commences at New-Haven, on the 10th of October. We learn from the Secretary, H. A. DYER, Esq., that arrangements are already in progress, to make this an occasion worthy of the State. It is the first State fair in the land of steady habits, but it is in the hands of men who have had some experience in other fairs, and know what needs to be done. Fifteen acres are to be enclosed as a track for the horse exhibition. Large buildings and tents will be put up for the display of horticultural and manufactured products, covered pens will be provided for stock, and every arrangement will be made for the convenience of exhibitors. The Society are particularly desirous to have a full display of the manufacturers of every class. A large margin is given for articles that do not appear on the premium list, in the way of discretionary premiums.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS ON GRASS.

WHAT is the cheapest manure for mowing lands, is a question not easily answered. Probably, no one fertilizer is the best under all circumstances. We tried an experiment last spring, which has settled this question for our own premises. The lot selected for the trial was an old mowing field, laid down a dozen years ago, or more, and cutting not far from a ton to the acre. Four plots of ground, of four square rods each, adjoining each other, were measured off, staked, and numbered.

May 3d, in a rain, we sowed 15 lbs. of De Burg's super-phosphate of lime upon number one. On number two we sowed 15 lbs. of Mapes' improved super-phosphate of lime. On number three, we put 15 lbs. of Peruvian guano, that had been moistened and mixed with charcoal cinders for a fortnight. On number four, we put nothing, in order to show the natural product of the land.

A week after the application, the plot manured with the guano could be distinguished, at a distance, by its greater luxuriance, and darker green. The effect of the super-phosphate was not very manifest. About the 1st of July, the grass upon the several plots was carefully cut, dried and weighed. Number one gave 84 pounds; number two, 70 lbs.; number three, 104 lbs.; and number four, 59 lbs. The following tabular arrangement gives a better comparative view.

Manure.	Date of application	Date of Cutting	Area	Area
Nothing.	May 3d	July 1st	1/40 acre	59 lbs.
Mapes' Im. Sup. lime.	"	"	do	70 "
De Burg's Sup. lime.	"	"	do	84 "
Peruvian guano.	"	"	do	104 "

It will be seen that the manures were applied in about twice the quantity usually recommended, or at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre. The return for Mapes' Super-phosphate of lime was 11 lbs. of hay for fifteen pounds of the manure; De Burg's gave 25 lbs.; and the guano 45 lbs.

We had purposed to cut a second crop upon these plots of ground, but the drought has been so severe that it will hardly pay. We had supposed it quite probable that the effects of the super-phosphates would be more manifest upon the second cutting than upon the first, but now, (September 1,) the after-math is look-

ing much the best upon the plot treated with guano. It may be that another season will bring number one and two up to a level with number three.

It is quite evident that it will pay well to dress old mowing fields with Peruvian guano, but it ought to be applied very early in the spring, and directly after thoroughly harrowing or scarifying the old sod. We got here in the first cutting 45 lbs. of hay for the 15 lbs. of guano, or nearly enough to pay for the manure, which we suppose will improve the yield at least for three or four years to come. In a favorable season, we should have had at least a half crop at the second mowing, half of which should go to the credit of the guano, making 71 lbs. of hay for 15 lbs. of guano.

The super-phosphates may redeem themselves another year. We shall watch the effect of these manures next season with considerable interest.

Last year, on a red clover patch, super-phosphate was more successful than guano. They were spread broad-cast on the same day early in May. We did not weigh the quantities applied, nor the quantity of clover produced—we only judged by the eye.

CULTIVATION OF TASTE AMONG FARMERS.

It is to be feared that many of even the more enlightened class of citizens, have too little appreciation of the refined and beautiful in nature. Farmers who enjoy peculiar facilities for studying nature, and who ought to read her intelligible forms with peculiar profit, too often look on forests and meadows as valuable only to furnish food for cattle, and fuel for fire. Nor is it strange. They who have to grapple with necessities, come naturally to think those things only useful, which minister to their bodily wants. We were well acquainted with a gentleman who among cattle, or in the field, had an admirable taste, but who was quite indifferent to the beauties of a flower-garden. We used to take him into the garden, and pluck some choice flower with "See here, isn't this a beautiful thing;" but he always smiled and said, "What do you think I care about it, I had just as lief look at a dandelion;" and away he would go looking at the cucumber-vines. Now he had not so much an unnatural as an uncultivated taste. For the rich plumage and graceful flight of birds he had an excellent eye, and could listen to their notes with extreme pleasure; but he looked on ornamental shrubs and flowers as equally superfluous and useless. Like many others, he much preferred to see the ground adorned with ornamental beets and cabbages.

But it is a wrong opinion to suppose the excellence of things lies only in their utility. The Creator, it is evident, had something else in view when he made the world; nay, even loves beauty for itself alone. Else, why the delicate and varied hues of innumerable insects that float in the air; or why the beautiful organic structure of mosses and sea-weeds; or the systematic arrangement of chemical atoms! These are invisible to us except through the microscope, but they are perfectly apparent to nicer perceptions, and no doubt, administer delight.

But if farmers take delight only in building fences, and plowing fields, and rearing cattle, this, they should remember, can afford but lit-

tle pleasure to their wives. Their appropriate sphere of action is, or ought to be, about the house. It matters little with them, whether their husband's farms be enclosed with a stone fence or a hedge, whether it be stocked with Devons or Short-horns, but it does matter greatly whether her flower-garden be set off with tulips or twitch-grass. Her nice and delicate nature must have smooth lawns, and handsome trees, and laughing flowers. Such things delight her more than all the improved cattle in Christendom. But if every time she looks from her window, her eye falls on piles of brush, and ugly burdocks, and aspiring pig-weeds, what wonder that she takes more delight at her neighbor's house than at home. The truth is, her tastes, if reasonable, should be gratified. A neglected garden is just as repugnant to her nature, as a neglected farm to that of her husband. How often have we seen farmers' wives digging up a little spot of ground with a case-knife, because their husbands had no time to prepare it for them, or thought it useless. An hour's labor would have been, perhaps, all that she needed, and might have been the source of how much pleasure. It might take a little time, and might not add a dollar to the purse; but it will bring what gold can never do—a strong attachment and pure love between husband and wife. It constitutes the soil in which grow the finer sensibilities.

Cold and selfish natures may laugh at these things, but we pity that man who can range God's heritage from year to year, and think of nothing but granaries of grain. There is in waving fields a higher significance than mere grain. Grasping, miserly eyes may not see it, but it is there; and to those of high thoughts and pure conceptions, it speaks in the most forcible and eloquent language. No; if we have a shadow of skepticism, we would sooner take one stroll across the fields, and over the hills, than read volumes of books.

There is something in the dancing air, and bending grass, and waving woods, that ought to scatter doubt, like chaff, to the four winds. And farmers are just the men to study and appreciate these things. Alone to the beauties of nature, what lesson might they not learn from her spiritual teachings. How many things there are to subdue pride, to restrain melancholy, to cherish reverence, to inspire love! Truth, and beauty, and humility, and joy, beam as visibly from every plant and flower as stars in mid-heaven, not dim nor speechless, but clear and eloquent as language and pencil can make them.

If farmers would only study these things, they would find them imparting an ease and refinement to the mind which lends a charm to every thing, and without which the best natures are rough and untutored.

A UNIVERSAL applause is seldom less than two-thirds of a scandal.—*L'Estrange*.

WHEN a man owns himself to be in an error, he does but tell you in other words, that he is wiser than he was.—*Dean Swift*.

THERE are none that fall so unpitied, as those that have raised themselves upon the spoils of the public.—*L'Estrange*.

THEY who have an honest and engaging look ought to suffer double punishment, if they belie in their actions.—*Charron*.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor, now and then, is relished by the best of men."

For the American Agriculturist.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON CONSERVATISM.

I once heard a gentleman make the remark, that there was no use in going through the world with your head in a bag. He wished to see what was about him, and to listen to the teachings of nature and humanity whenever they had a lesson to impart to him. He was a statesman, and the affairs of nations were as familiar to him as the daily duties of a house-keeper are to women in the ordinary walks of life.

There is always something new for the wisest to learn, and if we keep our heads out of a bag, and our eyes open, we shall be constantly improving. It is the conservative who makes no progress. He alone is satisfied with his position. He considers himself in advance of all others, while he, in fact, is sitting still, and only imagines himself moving in the right direction, because he sees the car in which others have started, and transfers its motion to that in which he remains stationary.

There are conservatives among farmers, as well as among politicians, physicians and theologians. There are conservatives every where; among the ladies, as frequently as among the lords of creation. The politician fears any innovation. He believes in the "divine right" of whatever is. The physician consults Hippocrates, but Hanneman and Priessnitz are moderns, and have no wisdom to impart. The theologian pins himself to Luther or Calvin, but Beecher, and Bushnell and Finney are surely wrong, because they cannot "frame to pronounce" shibboleth aright.

The conservative farmer is afraid of agricultural papers, and books, and plods in the way his grandfather plodded before him. He will not use a sub-soil plow, for his grandfather raised good corn and potatoes, and so did his father, and they never turned up the ground with any thing but an old-fashioned plow. A cultivator is a modern improvement, and not to be compared with a hoe—a seed-sower is a profitless innovation on the old modes of planting. What a pity it is that such people cannot find some of the implements of husbandry that were used by Noah, or his immediate descendants. In their estimation they would be the most valuable that could be found, especially if they had been used through continuous generations, down to the present time.

Conservative house-wives are equally attached to all that is old, and wish no modern improvements to make their way into parlor, kitchen, or pantry. It is surprising, that they should be so averse to inventions which would lighten their labors, and give them more leisure for intellectual improvements, and the instruction of their children. A washing-machine is of no use. It is better to rub their sheets by the hand, than to do them in one-third of the time, and with less labor, by the aid of some Yankee invention. A mangle, for smoothing clothes, cannot lift up its head among the polished sad-irons, although it would emancipate

the laundress from hours of fatigue. The numberless little contrivances to aid in domestic labor, are entirely discarded because they are new, and not sanctioned and recommended by long usage. Above all others, a sewing-machine is an abomination, and many a wearied woman sits up night after night to stitch, stitch, stitch, when in an hour, a machine would have performed the same work far better than she has done it, and have afforded her abundant leisure to woo "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

The more the intellectual and spiritual nature of individuals is developed, the more they will desire to be freed from the drudgery of unnecessary labor, and, while willing to do any thing which their circumstances render necessary, they will gladly accept any mechanical aid, which is offered them. Labor for a good purpose is always honorable; but man is something more than a mere animal, and has other wants than those which are connected with his physical nature. So long as no cunning artificer has provided him with an instrument more effective than his own hand, let him use that cheerfully, not grudgingly, but when that hand can wield a power more productive than itself, why yield the proffered aid?

There is something to me degrading in the thought, that beings, made only a little lower than the angels, should be willing to place themselves on a level, or below the level, of wood and steam, or any of those agents which may be made subservient to the comfort of mankind. I have no objection to sewing on a button, or making a button-hole, but when I find myself slowly and laboriously stitching up a seam which I am conscious a sewing-machine could do in a hundredth part of the time, and in far greater perfection than I could do it, I confess I cannot but feel that I am wasting precious moments, which once gone can never be recalled, and that I am outdone in all my efforts by lifeless, mindless, soulless matter.

ANNE HOPE.

DEFERENCE TO WOMAN.

If our great progenitrix first tempted to sin, the majority of her daughters have ever since been making amends for this bad behavior of their mother Eve, by teaching virtue. I can say, with the utmost sincerity, that the older I grow, and the more ripened grows my experience, my respect—nay, my reverence—for the sex is augmented. If I hear a good deed attributed to a woman, I believe it, of course; if I hear a woman maligned and slandered, I take it for granted that the slander is false. And in nine cases out of ten, it is false. In nine cases out of ten, any defamation of the female character arises from jealousy, or envy, or revenge, or, what is quite as inexcusable, a mere love of gossip. I value most highly the friendship of a woman;—because it is so pure, so disinterested, so utterly free from any alloy whatsoever. I consider myself most happy when I am able to add the name of an intellectual female to the catalogue of my friends. If I wanted solace in disappointment, sympathy in misfortune—nay, more, relief in adversity, to her would I resort with a most unhesitating reliance. Her heart is the very fountain of kindness; her hand "open as the day to melting charity."

The scriptures say that "a continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike." But what makes her contentious? In most instances, the injustice and harshness of men. His experience in the sex must differ widely from mine, who ever knew a

woman who would not melt into softness; words of gentle remonstrance, uttered in gentle tones, as the snow melts before the sun.

There is no surer sign of a high degree of culture and enlightenment than the deference which is shown to woman. All those British travelers by whom our country has been abused, from Basil Hall to Charles Dickens, have agreed upon one thing—in giving to Americans great praise for the universal respect and tenderness which they show to ladies. When a lady enters any apartment, whether a parlor, a concert-room, or a theatre, the American gentleman rises and gives her his seat, if he sees that she has none. The French are said to be the politest people in the world. But does a Frenchman resign his seat at the opera for a stranger lady? Would he relinquish it, even to one of his female acquaintances? I guess not. I am sure that John Bull would growl most vociferously if it were hinted that he was expected to do any thing of the sort. No; he would keep the seat he had paid for, if Queen Victoria were standing beside him; though it is possible that loyalty would prompt him to do what gallantry would not.

I honor this trait of self-sacrifice toward women, in my countrymen. I hope they will never be divested of it. I trust that our very finished young gentlemen, who come home from their European tour,—many with fewer new ideas in their heads than hairs on their faces,—will not bring back with them foreign notions of how "the fair sex" should be treated.

Let us rather increase than diminish our sentiments of chivalrous devotion; let us rather testify our perfect estimation of those virtues by which women are peculiarly distinguished, by the most scrupulous regard for their comfort, and a never-failing respect for their feelings.

PARK BENJAMIN.

THE FASHIONABLE OLD LADY AT NEWPORT.

A WRITER in the Journal of Commerce, over the signature of J. M. M., thus speaks of her.

There is one other representative character here, of whom I wish to say a few words. It is the fashionable *old lady*,—a character always to be found at watering places, and one eminently fit "to point a moral and adorn a tale." But, instead of describing her to you in my own words, let me borrow those of a celebrated Boston clergyman, used in the course of a sermon which he recently preached on "Old Age." He is speaking of a woman who has sought chiefly admiration of the world:

"Her life is vanity long drawn out, the only frailty which joined her to mankind. Now, she is an old woman of fashion—wearing still the garments of her earlier prime, which, short and scanty as they were, are yet a world too wide for shrunken age to fill. How ill those gaudy ruffles become the withered dew-lap that hangs beneath her chin! Her life has been a long cheat; she has had no calculation but for vanity, setting a trap to catch a compliment; it is fit her age should be a deceit. That color—the painter did it; the plumpness—it is artificial; the hair—false; the teeth—are purchased at a shop; the hands—all glove and bone, and great big veins; the tongue—it was always artificial and false, it needs no other change. Yet she apes the tread of youth. Alas! poor fly! For this you have lived; nay, flirted!—it is not life. This, then, is the end of the waltzes, and polkas, and cracoviennes; this is the pay for the morning study over dress, the afternoon prattle about it, the evening spent in putting on this gaudy attire! Poor creature! in youth, worm; in womanhood, a butterfly; in old age, your wings all tattered, your plumage rent, a 'fingered moth,'—old, shrivelled, sick, perching on nothing, and perishing into dust; the laughter of the witty; the scorn of the thoughtless; only the pity of the wise and good! What a three-act drama is her life—youth, womanhood, age! Vanity sits there in front of the stage, known

but not seen, and prompts the play—the words, the grimace. What music it is! from the opera, the lewdest and the wildest, and from the Catholic Judgment Hymn, mingled together in the same confusion, which behind the scenes her toilet table brings to view, where you also find 'puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, billetedoux.' Now the audience is tired of her, and laughs at the hollow voice, the bleary eye, the spindle limbs. The curtain falls; the farce is at an end. Poor old butterfly! Death and vanity carry her between them to fitting burial and the Mercy Seat of the Infinite God."

This is a most truthful picture of the class whom it describes; and, sad though it be, I am compelled to say it has its counterpart here in more than one instance. In the little world of five hundred boarders, temporarily inhabiting this spacious hotel, it would be strange if there were not some such characters; and the looker-on here will see as many cliques, coteries, intrigues, and rivalries as at the court of Louis XIV.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S FOUR-FATHERS.—“Why do folks make such a to-do about their four-fathers?” said Mrs. Partington to the schoolmaster who was asking her genealogy. She stopped rolling out the crust for a pie as she spoke, and, with her hands still upon the rolling pin, she looked at him over her left shoulder. “Why should folks try so hard to find out about their four-fathers, when it's full as much as many want to do to find out that they have had one?” The schoolmaster explained that people were looking more to pedigree than formerly. “Looking more for fiddle-de-dee!” exclaimed the old lady, giving the pin a vigorous and emphatic roll as she spoke. “What makes the difference how folks get here, so long as they are here? Why am I any better, now, because my great grandfather was one of the Juggernauts that left France on account of their religious notions?” Here was a mine opened for the genealogist. He never once dreamed that the antiquated dame before him could have had a grandfather, much less that she should have descended from the Huguenots. “Are you, indeed, a scion of that illustrious stock,” said he, delightedly, “whose sufferings and fidelity to their profession are monuments to their memory?” “He did suffer terribly, poor man,” replied she, “towards the last of it, with neurology in his head, and, as you say, was faithful to his profession, for a more honest tinker never soldered a tea-pot.” The schoolmaster was floored by a simplicity that looked not to ancestry for glory, depending upon its own intrinsic excellence for reputation. And who would not in the days to come, rather be that estimable woman standing there in time's expanse, holding that rolling-pin than the grimest Huguenot of 'em all? That pie beneath her hand become food for gods—that rolling-pin a golden sceptre.—*Boston Post.*

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

It seems to be generally admitted that “Jordan is a hard road.” Jim Sherwood tells of one that, if not the veritable “Jordan” itself, must certainly be its “next best friend.” But let Sher. speak for himself.

Time, towards evening—Place, Forks of the Road, somewhere in North Carolina—Log cabin close by—Red-headed boy sitting on the fence whistling “Jordan.” Enter traveler on an old gray mare, both looking pretty well beat “out.”

Traveler.—“Say, boy, which of these roads goes to Milton?”

Stuttering Bob.—“B-b-both on 'em goes that.”

Trav.—“Well, which is the quickest way?”

Boy.—“B-b-bout alike; b-b-both on 'em gets there b-b-bout the same t-t-time o' day.”

Trav.—“How far is it?”

Boy.—“Bout four m-m-miles.”

Trav.—“Which is the *best* road?”

Boy.—T-t-they ain't nary one the b-best. If

you take the right hand road and go about a m-mile, you'll wish you was somewhere else; and if you t-t-turn back and take the l-l-left hand one, by the time you have g-g-gone half a m-m-mile, you'll wish you had *kept on the other r-r-road!* G'lang!”—*Exchange.*

A FRENCHMAN who knew very little English got into a difficulty with an Englishman who insisted upon fighting it out. The Frenchman agreed to this, but wished to know what he should say if he should get beaten. Being told that he must cry out “enough,” they set to. The Frenchman, however, forgot the word, and cried out, as he heard some of the bystanders do, “Hurrah! hurrah!” To his astonishment, the Englishman pounded all the harder. This caused Monsieur to go to work in such good earnest, that the Englishman soon cried out “enough!” “Say dat again,” said the Frenchman. “Enough, enough!” cried he again. The Frenchman in turn exclaiming, “Dat is de ver word I was trying to say long time ago!”

THE best anecdote of Lorenzo Dow that we have seen is, that being one evening at a hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, N. Y., the residence of the late Gen. Root, he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe heaven. “You say a good deal about heaven, sir,” said the General, “pray tell us how it looks.” Lorenzo turned his grave face and long waving beard toward the General and Mr. Bush, and replied with imperceptible gravity. “Heaven, my friends, is a vast extent of smooth rich territory. There is not a root nor bush in it, and there never will be.”

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—Well, Charlotte, now you have decided on the brocade, what lace do you mean to trim it with?

Why Amelia, I really don't know, what do you think?

Oh, Charlotte dear, how should I tell? What do you say to “point?” I saw some in Broadway, to-day, at \$20 the yard?

That's just the thing. Let's see—takes 20 yards, don't it?

Yes, love; and if you have any thing over, you can give it to me; if there's any thing I admire it's point lace. George says it is extravagant, but I see no fun in stinting one's self; do you, my dear!

EPIGRAM.

WHEN Eve brought *wo* to all mankind

Old Adam called her *woman*,—

But when she *wo'd* with love so kind,

He then pronounced it *wooman*,—

But now with folly and with pride,

Their husband's pockets trimming,

The ladies are so full of *whims*,

The people call them *whimen*.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—A railroad accident took place awhile ago in this State, upon which occasion the attorney of the road visited the scene of disaster, to satisfy the claims of the injured parties. After paying for black eyes, bloody noses, and cracked crowns all round, at the appraisal of the injured, he supposed his business over, when he was saluted by a tall Yankee, with feet like snow-shoes, bell-crowned hat, and a blue coat over his arm with—

“Well, Squire, what are you going to allow me?”

“You?” said the attorney, “where are you hurt?”

“Oh, nowhere to speak of, Squire, but I was most terribly scart, and I think that's worth about a dollar, the way you've been payin' on em.”

The “dollar” came, of course.—*Det. Inq.*

FROST.—Quite a smart frost was visible about the town of Ravenna (O.) a week ago last Friday morning.

AN ANSWER.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard, which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him, “Good morning, Sir—do ministers of the gospel read such things?” “Why not, Sir,” said the doctor; “ministers of the gospel have a right to know what the devil is about as well as other folks.”

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.—A lady passing through New-Hampshire, observed the following notice on a board:—“Horses taken into grass. Long tails three shilling and six-pence; short tails, two shillings. The lady asked the owner of the land the reason for the difference of the price. He answered:—“You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, and the short tails are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all.”

WHO OUGHT TO DRINK LIQUORS?—Not the rich, for in it there is no refreshment. Not the poor, for it injures their purse, their credit, their health, their morals, their families. Not the merchant, for it will probably render him a bankrupt. Not the mechanic, for it will cause him to make promises which he cannot keep, and so lose his customers. Not the farmer, for it will make his cattle lean, his sheep hide-bound, his barn empty, and fill the windows of his house with old hats and old rags.

LOAFERS.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish loafer in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Russian in gambling—the Hungarian in smoking—the German in drinking—and the American in talking politices.

A YOUTH asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. The old gentleman requested his son to pray with him, and prayed that if the match was against the will of the Lord, he would throw obstacles in his way, and make it impossible. The son interrupting cried: “Oh, Lord, don't you do it; for I must have her any how!”

THE WORST ISM.—“Harry,” inquired a friend the other day, which do you consider the worst of the numerous isms now prevalent?” “Abolitionism?” inquired his friend. “No.” “Socialism?” “No.” “Nativeism?” “No, no.” “Then I must give it up,” replied he. “Ex-
pound.” “Why, Rheumatism!”

A “GREENE” PUN.—The Boston Post is guilty of the following atrocity: Some negroes escaped from jail at Mariposa by boring holes with an augur. Other prisoners were placed in the same room before it was properly repaired, and likewise escaped by the *nigger augur* route.

WHEN we look at a field of wheat, we find that the stalks that raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence have the least ability.

We should choose to bear the hatred of evil men, rather than deserve their just accusation after serving their base ends.—*Plutarch.*

LAVING ASIDE THE BONES.—An old man once said, "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of Scripture, until at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like *eating fish*. When I find a difficulty, I lay it aside and call it a *bone*. Why should I choke on the bone, when there is much nutritious meat in use? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bones may afford me nourishment."

JOHN BUNYAN while in Bedford jail, was called upon by a Quaker desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John, I have come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee out at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been here twelve years."

A HARD WINTER COMING.—We regret to state that the most indubitable signs of a hard winter are apparent and prevalent. Some of our oldest widowers have perfected the preliminary arrangements for entering anew the matrimonial relation. This class of our population feel the future "in their bones," and, connecting their premonitions with the high price of coal, have taken steps accordingly.—*Springfield Reg.*

THE LATEST ATROCITY.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Democratic Union is answerable for the following: Why would it be unchristian-like for a woman to assume the part of a man? Because she would become a *he then*.

SAVAGE—A person, looking over a catalogue of professional gentlemen at the bar, with a pencil wrote against the name of one who was of the bustling order, "He has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing it, wrote under, "He has been tried and acquitted."

THE IRISHMAN in New-York, who replied to the questions of the excise commissioners, "Ab, shure it isn't much moral character a man needs to sell the likes of whiskey," told a volume of truth.

A LABORER on the levee was sun-struck yesterday. The use of brandy restored him.—*Cin. Sun.* Then it would seem that brandy is of some use, after all.—*Dayton Empire.* So is arsenic.—*Dayton Herald.*

COLD neglect of friends, when in poverty, is more severe than poverty itself.

DEBT subjects a man more to slander than crime.

NEVER ridicule what you cannot understand.

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PREPARED COVERS.—We have prepared for Vol. XI. and XII., a lot of uniform muslin covers, with gilt backs, &c., similar to the first ten volumes. These will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents each. The binding can easily be completed by any book-binder for 25 cents. Those sending their files to the office can have them bound for 50 cents per volume.

VOLUME XII. COMPLETE.—We can supply sets of Vol. XII. complete. Bound or unbound. Price bound, \$1 50; unbound, \$1 per volume.

CLUBS.—Now is a good time to get up clubs. For terms see the last page of former numbers. Three, Five, Ten or Twenty persons by joining together can save considerable in the cost.

A complete volume—six months—will be sent to each of six persons for five dollars. They may be at different post-offices.

Cannot a large number of single subscribers get several of their neighbors to subscribe at the regular prices, and secure their own paper free of cost, and perhaps save something more to pay for his trouble.

SPECIMEN COPIES.—We will send a free specimen copy to any person whose name and address is forwarded to us. Our present readers will confer a favor by sending us the address of their agricultural friends and acquaintances in different parts of the country.

In forwarding names or subscriptions, please give the Post-office, County, and State. Let each be written out plainly.

From the *Mark Lane Express*, Monday, August 28.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The official return of the importations into the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th inst., has just been published, from which it appears that the supplies from abroad have been on a much less liberal scale than in the month immediately preceding. The arrivals during the last three months have been as follows:

	June 5.	July 5.	August 5.
Wheat,	611,999 Qrs.	357,164 Qrs.	281,950 Qrs.
Barley,	78,016 "	43,704 "	101,679 "
Oats,	158,355 "	126,008 "	110,017 "
Rye,	"	382 "	
Beans,	87,476 "	21,895 "	29,181 "
Peas,	7,600 "	5,439 "	6,955 "
Maize,	158,696 "	147,071 "	106,677 "
Flour,	373,761 Cwts.	222,479 Cwts.	250,103 Cwts.

In previous years we have generally had the largest supplies towards the latter part of the summer, but this season the fact of our extensive wants was known so early after the harvest of 1853 had been secured, that all that could be got together was shipped off early, and about the time that the bulk of the imports usually reaches us, stocks abroad had been reduced into a very narrow compass, and the probability is that the receipts of foreign grain, &c., will be on a comparatively small scale, until such time as supplies of the new produce begin to come forward at the different shipping ports. This we regard as rather a fortunate event, as well for the holders of what remains in warehouse as for our farmers. Even with this advantage, however, sellers will have to make up their minds to a lower range of quotations, as there can be no doubt that the crops in this country will give a very excellent yield. As harvest is proceeded with, it is being discovered that, notwithstanding partial blight, the bulk of Wheat is heavier than was expected before cutting was commenced, and we have great pleasure in stating that, when we estimated the probable yield of Wheat some weeks ago at rather over an average, we were below the mark; we are now of opinion that if the weather should prove tolerably auspicious, so as to allow the remainder to be well secured, the excess would be considerable. We have already heard of several instances where the quantity per acre has proved large, and it has all along been admitted that the breadth of land under cultivation has been greater this year than for some seasons past. Barley is unquestionable a heavy crop; and Oats are equally well spoken of.

The weather has been rather unsettled during the week; in this immediate neighborhood, indeed all over the southern parts of the kingdom, it has been sufficiently fine to allow fair progress to be made with the carting of grain; but in the north-west part of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, the work has been seriously interrupted by frequent heavy showers. In Ireland the rain has been more general than on this side of the channel, and the reports from thence are not altogether of so satisfactory a character as could be desired. The Potato disease is certainly very prevalent there, and it is much to be feared that a large portion of that useful root will be lost.

The advices from the North of Europe in regard to the probable result of the harvest are not so universally good this week as they were previously. A considerable quantity of rain appears to have fallen on Monday and Tuesday last, which had interfered with the carting of Corn, and would, it was feared, be productive of some injury to the quality. The information

is altogether too vague and uncertain as yet to allow of any definite conclusions being arrived at; but the estimates as to the general result of the harvest in Germany, Poland, &c., are not quite so favorable as they were a few weeks ago. We are, nevertheless, of opinion that the yield of Wheat will prove good, and that of Spring Corn large, in all the countries bordered by the Baltic.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from \$1 to \$1 25 per bbl., and sales are dull, even at this great concession. Wheat is scarcely less in price, owing to the small quantity in market, and the pressing wants of the millers. As soon as more plenty here, its price will correspond with that of flour. Corn as per our last. Pork, Lard, Beef, and Butter, a slight downward tendency. Clover Seed is a trifle less, Timothy in active request. Wool has sold largely the past week, but at lower prices. It is hoped it has got down now about as low as it will go this season.

Cotton is a little better; Sugar and Tobacco the same. Owing to the late hurricane at the South, Rice has advanced fully $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound.

The Weather is all we could desire now, for the season. We have had another abundant rain, followed by a clear, bright sun. Vegetation has revived with surprising rapidity, and all late crops are growing finely.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average *wholesale* prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the *quality* of the articles.

The day is as fair as ever dawned, and the weather charming, but charming weather may be incompatible with good markets. Notwithstanding the fears of an anxious public, the appearance of Washington Market to-day is quite against starvation. The prospect is that society will not be reduced to regular rations for some time to come. We sincerely hope that generous commissioners and produce dealers will becalm themselves, and not be over anxious for the fate of society the coming winter.

Potatoes to-day are a little on the rise. Cabbage, Melons, &c., are high as usual. Grapes begin to appear in market. There will, undoubtedly, be large quantities in next week, and so all along. Cranberries also made their first appearance to-day. Eggs are a little higher.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 50, @ \$4 25 bbl.; White, \$8 25 @ \$8 75; Sweet, Virginia, \$3 50; New-Jersey, \$4; Onions, red, \$1 75 @ \$2 25 bbl.; white, \$2; Turnips, Russia, \$2 75 @ \$1 bbl.; white, \$2 50; Beets, \$3 50 @ hundred bunches; Carrots, \$2; Parsnips, \$3 50; Tomatoes, 75c @ \$1 25 basket; Marrow Squashes, \$1 50 @ \$2 bbl.; Cabbage, \$2 @ \$1 25 @ \$1 25 per hundred; Watermelons, \$2 @ \$1 25 @ \$1 25 per hundred; Nutmeg, \$2 @ \$1 25 @ \$1 25 per bbl.; Pumpkins, \$2 @ \$1 25 @ \$1 25 per hundred; Cucumbers, 75c @ \$1; Pickles, \$2 @ \$1 25 per thousand.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$1 @ \$2 25 per bbl.; Pears, common, same; Virgilien & Bartlett, \$2 @ \$1 25 per bbl.; Peaches, \$2 @ \$2 50 per basket; Plums, Egg, \$4 25 per bushel; Grapes, Isabella, 8c @ 10c per lb.; Cranberries, \$7 @ \$8 per bbl.; Butter, State, 21c @ \$2 25 per lb.; Western, 15c @ \$1 25 per lb.; Eggs, 18c per doz.; Cheese, 10c @ 11c per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

The weather, since our last report, has been delightful, which, if it makes the cattle feel more chirk, fails to improve their flesh. As we went the rounds this morning, we could but wish the republic of beef-eaters had been with us to see what beef is sometimes made of. Such a burlesque on fat-cattle is rarely to be seen, as we saw to day in Washington Yards. Scaly, long-boned, spare-ribbed steers, flourished there beyond all conception, while slab-sided old cows with their calves, filled up the interludes. We have no doubt but there are fifteen hundred cattle in market to-day, which never had so much as a smell of corn-meal. And yet they are sent to New-York Market as beef, and in less than a

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week will have been sold from the shambles, and "played their part."

We are glad to make even a few exceptions to this herd of so-called "grass-hoppers." We observed a drove of some 50 cattle from Connecticut which that State has no reason to be ashamed of. They were owned by Ezra Barley, and were very large and in fine order. Another drove, 186 in number, belonged to Samuel Ulery, and came from Chester Co., Pa. They were young cattle, well fattened and the best in market.

Best quality of beef sold to-day from 8 1/2c. @ 10c. per lb.; inferior quality 7 1/2c. @ 8 1/2c. "Critters" sold from 6 1/2c., and at any price.

We remark that the Sheep market has greatly improved within the last week.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7 1/2c. @ 10c.
Cows and calves,	3 1/2c. @ 3 1/2c.
Veals,	4c. @ 6 1/2c.
Sheep,	8 1/2c. @ 8 1/2c.
Lambs,	8 1/2c. @ 6 1/2c.
Swine, corn fed, 4 1/2c. @ 4 1/2c.; still fed, 4c. @ 4 1/2c.	

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves, 7c. @ 10c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$30; calves, 4 1/2c. @ 7c.; sheep, \$2 50 @ \$6 50; lambs, \$2 @ \$4 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7 1/2c. @ 10c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$50; sheep, \$2 @ \$7; lambs, \$2 50 @ \$5.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 8c. @ 10c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$40; veals, 5c. @ 6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.		IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	2526	2463
Cows,	33	
Veal Calves,	288	
Sheep and Lambs,	1250	
Swine,	400	

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 600; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie, 1,200; Harlem, 314. New-York State furnished 219 on foot; 66, by cars; Ohio, 685; Illinois, 575; Pennsylvania, on foot, 253; Kentucky, 293; Connecticut, 121.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	387	520
Cows & calves,	124	35
Veals	200	84
Sheep,	4,123	60
Lambs,	2,781	5,750

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep broker, at Browning's, reports the following sales of sheep and lambs, viz.:

Sheep.—260 for \$960; 96 for \$78; 100 for \$95.75; 223 for \$843.55; 141 for \$534. Lambs.—42 for \$180.75; 68 for \$358.12; 47 for \$206.75; 82 for \$387. Sheep and lambs, 106 for \$445; 108 for \$385.

Mr. James McCarty, broker at same yard, reports an advance in the market and the following sales.

338 sheep and lambs, \$922.75; 69 lambs and sheep, \$262; 98 lambs and sheep, \$328.75; 57 lambs and sheep, \$205.88; 80 sheep, \$842.50; 99 lambs, \$924.62; 58 calves, \$163.25; 152 sheep and lambs, \$623.68. Total, 946, sold for \$8088.38.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by John Mortimore, for the week ending September 16th.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
122	\$3 80	8 1/2cts. 2
126	3 50	8
216	3 87 1/2	8 1/2
94	3 40	8 1/2
178	3 25	7 1/2
300	13 62 1/2	8 1/2
107	4 00	9
87	3 62 1/2	8 1/2
20	5 00	9 1/2
Lambs.		Price per lb. for meat.
111	3 75	10 1/2
186	2 25	10
70	3 12 1/2	10 1/2
94	4 00	11
56	3 25	10 1/2
28	3 75	11
85	2 12 1/2	9 1/2
100	3 32	10 1/2

The market this week has been much better than last. The demand has been good, and the supply light. The week closes with a very small supply on hand, and the demand very good. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington market, from 4c. @ 8 1/2c. per lb. Lambs, from 6c. @ 11c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... \$100 lbs. — 7 —

Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... — 6 —

Beeswax.

American Yellow..... \$1/lb. — 29 1/2 30

Bristles.

American, Gray and White.....	40 1/2 — 45
Coal.	

Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron, — 2 9 50
Scotch.....	8 25 1/2 — 8 50
Picau.....	8 50 1/2 —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 7 — 7 50

Cotton.

Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.	
Ordinary.....	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 8
Middling.....	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 10
Middling Fair.....	10 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2
Fair.....	11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard, — 12 1/2 13 1/2
American Kentucky.....	— 6 —
Dundee.....	— 6 —

Coffee.

Java, White.....	1 lb. — 13 1/2 13 1/2
Mocha.....	14 1/2 14 1/2
Brazil.....	9 1/2 11
Maracaibo.....	10 1/2 11
St. Domingo.....	9 1/2 9 1/2

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	1 lb. — 7 1/2 10
Boat Rope.....	— 6 —

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	1 lb. — 25 1/2 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20 1/2 28
Phials.....	4 1/2 16

Flax.

Jersey.....	1 lb. — 8 1/2 9
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	1 bbl. 7 25 1/2 8 62 1/2
Superfine No. 2.....	— 7 —
State, common brands.....	9 62 1/2 9 75
State, Straight brand.....	9 75 1/2 9 81 1/2
State, favorite brands.....	9 75 1/2 10 —
Western, mixed do.....	9 62 1/2 9 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	9 75 1/2 9 87 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, fancy brands.....	10 — 10 12 1/2
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 87 1/2 10 —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	10 52 1/2 10 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	10 — 11 —
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	10 — 11 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	10 — 10 25
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 37 1/2 11 —
Canada, (in bond).....	9 62 1/2 9 75
Brandywine.....	9 62 1/2 9 75
Georgetown.....	9 62 1/2 9 75
Petersburg City.....	9 62 1/2 9 75
Richmond Country.....	9 50 1/2 9 62 1/2
Alexandria.....	9 50 1/2 9 62 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	9 50 1/2 9 62 1/2
Rye Flour.....	6 — 6 25
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 31 1/2 4 37 1/2
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 62 1/2 4 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	19 punch. 19 — 19 15 1/2

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush. 2 12 1/2 2 15
Wheat, do, Canada (in bond).....	1 62 1/2 1 80
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 85 1/2 1 97
Ohio, White.....	1 95 1/2 2
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 — 2 05
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 1/2 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 1/2 1 87 1/2
Rye, Northern.....	1 22 1/2 1 24
Corn, Unsound.....	81 1/2 83
Corn, Round Yellow.....	85 1/2 86
Corn, Round White.....	92 1/2 93
Corn, Southern White.....	93 1/2 95
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	83 1/2 85
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	83 1/2 84 1/2
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— —
Barley.....	90 1/2 96
Oats, River and Canal.....	50 1/2 53
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48 1/2 49
Oats, Western.....	54 1/2 56
Oats, Penna.....	— —
Oats, Southern.....	— —
Peas, Black-eyed.....	1 2 bush. — 3 —
Peas, Canada.....	1 25 1/2 1 37 1/2
Beans, White.....	1 — 1 25
Live Geese, prime.....	19 bush. 44 1/2 46

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 1/2 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 1/2 23
HAY, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 87 1/2 90
Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	1 ton. 285 — 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— 10 —
Manilla.....	15 1/2 15 1/2
Sisal.....	10 1/2 14 1/2
Sunn.....	5 1/2 6
Italian.....	1 ton. 290 — 300 —
Jute.....	120 — 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	290 — —
American, do, Dressed.....	250 — 280
American, do, Water-rotted.....	— —
Hops.	
1853.....	1 lb. — 28 1/2 30
1852.....	18 1/2 20
Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl. — 1 87 1/2
Lumber.	

Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft. — 18 1/2 22
Timber, Oak.....	25 1/2 30

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Mason County.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11
Maryland.....	6 @ 11
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 15
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American, Saxony Fleece.....	5 lb. — 41 @ 43
American, Full-blood Merino.....	36 @ 39
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STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of
New-York.—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY preceding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS ARE TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storrs; All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards in New-York; and the City of Williamsburg in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 19th, 20th and 21st Wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County: Sixteen Members of Assembly; A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford; A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tilson; A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe; A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt; A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman; A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath; Two Governors of the Alma House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pickney, appointed to fill vacancies; A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Wards; A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 15th and 16th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New-York, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided,
JOHN ORSER.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. (53-60) JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

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52-53

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From the numerous and strong commendations of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.

Dr. Dadd.—Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, May 13, 1854.

Dr. DADD.—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

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ISAAC ROOSEVELT,

Sept. 2d, 1854.

Pelham,

Westchester Co., N.Y.

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